

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

THE NEWS.

Archbishop HUGHES has come out with a strong protest against the war policy of the Lincoln Government. General BEAUREGARD is daily drawing nearer to Alexandria, and an attack is expected by the Federalists. There are different accounts of an affair which lately took place at Boonville, Missouri, between the State and Federal troops. The truth, however, appears to be, that the Federal troops, under Gen. Lyon, were victorious, occupying Boonville, and that they killed and wounded several Missourians.

In Kansas City, the Missourians have taken some three hundred prisoners.

In the valley of Virginia, the Confederate troops seem to have re-occupied all their former positions, having driven the Federal troops from Romney, and re-entered Harper's Ferry. There has been some skirmishing in that vicinity, but nothing important.

There has also been a slight brush near Manassas, in which Col. Bowen and Lieut. Chase, of the Pennsylvania regiment, were taken prisoners. There are rumors of fresh collisions on the Peninsula, between the York and James Rivers, but they appear to be generally either trifling or without foundation. Every now and then Gen. Magruder beats up Butler's pickets, and makes him uneasy.

The Virginia Convention has elected the following delegates to the Southern Congress: J. A. Seddon and Wm. B. Preston, for the State at large, and John Tyler, Wm. H. McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robt. Johnson, Walter Preston, Robert E. Scott, Charles W. Russell, James M. Mason, Thos. S. Bocock, W. C. Rives, John W. Brockenborough, Walter R. Staples and R. M. T. Hunter for the Districts.

In East Tennessee, as in Western Virginia, they have a Union Convention, the Tennessee Unionists meeting at Knoxville, under the lead of Brownlow and Nelson. Andrew Johnson told some of his friends, on leaving Tennessee, that he would return at an early day by way of the Kanawha Valley, with twenty thousand troops to "rectify the politics of Tennessee." He will find some difficulty in all that.

The Legislature of Maryland, by a vote of 47 to 4, has passed resolutions declaring that the debt which the United States is now incurring, is unconstitutional, and that the acts of that government are unconstitutional and tyrannical. The resolutions also declare in favor of the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The U. S. blocking steamer of Savannah has captured a brig loaded with molasses, bound to Savannah. The captured vessel is said to be the *Hannah Bach*, from Cuba.

The population of London according to the recent census is 2,800,000; of England and Wales 20,000,000. General McClelland has assumed command at Wheeling and expects soon to have 15,000 men in the field.

The Northern papers are complaining that the regiments offered and accepted there within the last few weeks, have failed to come forward within the time specified.

The *State Journal* says that it hopes it is justified in saying that Governor Ellis' health is improving. Gov. Ellis left Raleigh on Friday, contemplating a short tour to the mountains to recruit his health.

The Salisbury N. C. Banner of the 21st instant says that the wheat crop in that section are better than ever before. The corn crop is promising.

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Northern reports from Washington up to the 22d, speak of a battle at Vienna Station as inevitable the next day. Also, that the prospect is that a great battle will be fought in the vicinity of Washington. The Federalists will advance to meet the Confederates with 45,000 men. The Northern authorities say that the Confederates must fight, being outflanked. The impression is that General Beauregard can concentrate sixty thousand men at a given point within a week. The rumors of a fight that have prevailed here, have come from Northern sources, but in all human probability, they are at least thus far correct as that such collision appears eminent.

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River, near Acqua Creek. Workmen sent to repair her and get her off, we suppose, were driven away by the fire of a confederate battery. The sinking of the Pawnee seems to receive some confirmation from the fact that we have not heard of her being around since the report of her sinking came out.

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The Goldsboro' Tribune regrets to learn that two sons of James M. Whitley, Esq., of Johnston County, named Haywood, eleven years old, and Lebone, aged about eight years were drowned at Thad W. Whitley's landing on Neuse River on Sunday evening the 23d instant. The bodies have not yet been recovered. The boys had been in bathing and the older was drowned in trying to save the younger who could not swim.

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The following officers were elected by the Sixth Regiment of Volunteers in this City on Monday last: Colonel, Stephen Lee, of Buncombe; Lieut. Colonel, R. G. A. Love, of Haywood; Major, Capt. Briggs, of Gaston.

The Companies composing this Regiment are as follows:

Jackson Volunteers, Capt. Coleman, Co. A. Madison Light Infantry, Capt. Peak, " B. Black Mountain Boys, Capt. McElroy, " C. Rutherford Riflemen, Capt. Lee, " D. do. Volunteers, Capt. Leaventhorpe, " E. Haywood Rangers, Capt. Love, " F. Jefferson Davis Macon Guards, Capt. Angel, " G. Henderson Guards, Capt. Shipp, " H. King's Mountain Grays, Capt. Briggs, " I. Buncombe Guards, Capt. Thrash, " K. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26TH.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 20TH.

The *National Intelligencer* says that unless it receives assistance from its Northern subscribers the paper must be discontinued.

The Philadelphia druggists won't sell any more quinine to the South, not even to Kentucky. Dogwood bark is just as good. At any rate their men will suffer far more than the acclimated.

The Scotch Boys', a fine Company from Richmond County, arrived here yesterday. They are twelve months volunteers, and the Company numbers ninety-six men all told, including officers. They are under the command of Captain Charles Malloy.

They expect to shoot from the Rip Raps to Sewell's Point, some four miles! The Lincolns are used to shooting with the long bow, but this is rather too long. They have not shot so well at shorter distances, as to make their fire at four miles very much to be dreaded.

There are twelve thousand Federal troops in Missouri.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21ST.

We see in the papers a report that Gen. Lyon and the whole force of Federal troops under his command, had been taken prisoners by the Missouri troops at Booneville. As this comes associated with the report of a fight at Harper's Ferry, which we know to be unfounded, we must take it to be, at least, very doubtful. It is not impossible.

The gun-boat "Union" captured last week, off Savannah, the brig Hattie Jackson, bound from Matanzas to Savannah, with Molasses.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22ND.

There has been a collision between the Federal and the State troops in Missouri, but the particulars are not yet known. The telegraph is in the hands of Lincoln's agents, and therefore cannot be relied upon. Apparently our people out in Missouri are badly off for military leaders upon whose skill and courage they can rely.

The tories who met at Wheeling and called themselves a convention of the people of Virginia passed a resolution repudiating the Richmond Convention and providing for a complete reorganization of the State. They now propose to elect a new Governor. A new State seal and other emblems of authority have been ordered. When things come straight, these men will be hung, if they do not first make their escape.

It is supposed that the big Sawyer rifled cannon that was to fire on Seawell's Point from the Rip Raps, (only four miles) has burst. On the occasion of its throwing its last shell, which was on the 18th, there was a strange report, and much commotion among the Lincolns at the Rip Raps. Hence the supposition of its bursting. It has been silent ever since.

The Missouri Senators will not take their seats in Lincoln's Congress. One reason of their keeping away is that they fear an arrest for treason.

The tories at Wheeling have nominated FRANK PIERPOINT for Governor of Virginia. Who is FRANK PIERPOINT?

It is said that the steamship Bavaria, from Southampton, arrived at New York on the 20th inst., with fifty thousand rifles for the Federal Government.

The accounts from the Valley of Virginia and the West are conflicting, but it appears to be nearly certain that the Confederates, at first taken by surprise, are now rallying at every point, and that the Confederate cause is rapidly advancing. General Johnson's movements around Harper's Ferry have had the happiest effect in clearing the Valley of marauders and relieving his own communications from any danger of being cut off at present. No doubt Cadwallader is preparing to advance with a large force, but we presume that General Johnston is now "master of the situation," and will be ready to accommodate all comers, in fact to give them a warm reception. His lines are dotted between Martinsburg, North of Harper's Ferry, and Winchester, South of it, the Ferry being the key of the position.

We may expect exciting news at any moment.

The Machinery From Harper's Ferry.

Mr. James F. Green, who is in charge of the machinery from Harper's Ferry on its way to Fayetteville, has kindly called upon us this morning, and from him we have learned several facts in regard to it, which may be of interest to our readers. The machinery for Fayetteville is that for making the Minie Rifle and all its attachments, including bayonet bullet-moulds, &c.—

The machinery for making the Minie Musket is still at Richmond, and its final destination has not yet been settled.

Yesterday the A. P. Hurt went up to Fayetteville towing a large flat loaded with machinery, and having on board some seventy persons, mostly ladies and children, as passengers, being mechanics from Harper's Ferry with their families.

We learn that of the four hundred who had been employed at Harper's Ferry, the Government has succeeded in securing the services of one hundred and one for the Armory at Fayetteville; including among the number so secured, the most important workmen necessary for the carrying on of each branch of the manufacture of arms.

We learn that Mr. Philip Burkart, a German by birth, but for thirty years a citizen of Virginia, during all which time he was connected with the Armory, has received the appointment of Master Armorer at Fayetteville. He is spoken of in very high terms as a skillful mechanic, and a most worthy citizen. Indeed, we are gratified to learn that the men secured for Fayetteville are of the right stripe in politics, skillful workmen, and steady, respectable citizens, who will be a valuable accession to the community among which they will hereafter reside.

The buildings and machinery at Harper's Ferry cost the United States something like four millions of dollars, of which at least three millions may be put down to the score of machinery. The rifle machinery is about one-fourth of the whole, the armory having been capable of turning out one thousand muskets per month, and only two hundred and fifty rifles. We presume that Fayetteville will be made a general arsenal of construction for all kinds of small arms. At Harper's Ferry only muskets and rifles were made—no pistols. Mr. Green is a very quiet, intelligent, and gentlemanly man, and no doubt skillful in his department.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

CLOSING UP.

At Manassas Junction, at Winchester, in the Kanawha Valley, on the Peninsula between the York and the James Rivers, things are rapidly drawing to a focus. If, as our telegram says, McClellan's column is now within three miles of Winchester, General Johnson did not leave Harper's Ferry an hour too soon for the defence of the Valley and its most vital communications. If the North Western and the Virginia forces are within three miles of each other at Winchester, then the fight is inevitable, and that at an early day—very soon, we may be sure. Beauregard at Manassas Junction is gradually pushing forward his masses towards Alexandria, compelling the enemy to withdraw or fight a desperate battle, while his reconnoitering parties are pushed forward all around Washington as it were, making the country exceedingly uncomfortable for the invaders. In the lower peninsula blood has already been shed, at Bethel and elsewhere, and the valiant General Butler, shut up in Fortress Monroe, wants fifteen thousand more men, before he can start on his triumphant march to Richmond.

The troops adverse to us or on the borders of Virginia, within striking distance, probably outnumber the troops defending her in the proportion of 5 to 4. But this ought surely to be made up by the spirit of a people defending their homes and firesides, and we have no doubt it will. The disproportion may perhaps be even greater or it may be less, but it is not sufficient to render doubtful of the result of any fair contest between the parties. Norfolk will not probably be attacked at present, although Gen. Butler's ostensible design of advancing, when reinforced, upon Richmond, may be only a feint for the purpose of putting the Virginians off their guard.

We repeat that we should be happy to know that all the main approaches to the harbor of Wilmington were secure. As we remarked before, we are not military men, but we can count. We know the depth of water, the number of guns and the number of men, and we can form our own conclusions. It is true we may not be attacked, but then again we may.

IT would appear to be one of the unfortunate conditions attaching to journalism at any seat of government, that nothing can be judged of on its own merits, or referred to apart from partisan considerations. No sooner does one side say a thing is or ought to be right, than the other inevitably says it is wrong. What peculiar benefit the public interest is expected to derive from such course might perhaps puzzle the wisest heads to determine. It certainly goes far beyond our discrimination.

Now, without wishing to take part in any discussion going on between the *Standard* and the *State Journal* at Raleigh, we feel compelled to offer some few remarks, from the fact that we every now and then see that the *Wilmington Journal* is brought in, how we hardly know half the time. It certainly is, however, in connection with our coast defences. It is plain that the *State Journal* regards our honest expressions of concern as the evidence of unfriendly feelings towards the authorities, and indeed considers them as amounting to an attack upon Governor Ellis. So we understand, do some prominent official gentlemen now in Raleigh regard them as unfriendly to them. To this it might be sufficient to say, that it is hardly supposable that a personal and political friend of Gov. Ellis, who had always supported him disinterestedly and in good faith, would, without cause, select this as a time for the display of unfriendliness!

Now, when Governor Ellis is prostrated, sinking under exertions for which his feeble strength is inadequate! The thing is impossible. It carries the mark of absurdity in its very face. It others regard our remarks as attacks upon them, we cannot help their doing so. That is not our fault. If they regard all these matters as simply affecting individuals or their interests or advancement, we do not. That is the difference between our ways of viewing things.

The *Standard* quotes our language to sustain an attack upon the powers that be—the *State Journal* replies, accepting the construction thus given. We simply go on. We are not military men, but we can count. In this controversy, or whatever else it may be turned into by others, we can only say that there are advantages on the side of the paper that challenges proof of any assertion with reference to the inadequacy of the defences of any important point, for the simple reason that no person having the interests of the community in view would answer the question publicly. The object is not to point out and advertise our weak or assailable points to the world at large, including the enemy. It is to call the attention of the authorities to the subject.

It is no ground for dissatisfaction or the exhibition of spleen on any side. We can survive any displeasure of particular persons, and so can our immediate section. We have done it before.

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COUNT CAUVR.

Before the death of Count Cauvr, the European world contained three men who represented, more than all others its prevailing ideas. They were the men of the time—the actual, practical, authoritative men—

These three men were Count Cauvr, Louis Napoleon, and Viscount Palmerston. In this country we would probably call the latter personage, the Hon. Mr. Temple of Palmerston, County Sligo, Ireland, for he was simply a member of the House of Commons, and although a Viscount in the Peerage of Ireland, was not a hereditary legislator of Great Britain—not, in fact, a peer of the realm.

These men were all simply politicians. Louis Napoleon went to Magenta, to Solferino, and would have gone farther, for he was as brave as well as politic, but he went there, not with the ardor of a soldier, but with the policy of a statesman. It was necessary that he should go. He left that necessity and he went, but he did not go a foot farther than that necessity required; so with Cauvr and Palmerston. Cauvr was intensely devoted to the unity of Italy. Palmerston was and we suppose is intensely English. (Why is it that Irishmen will make the most excited Englishmen, and sometimes even Know-Nothings?) Palmerston's intense Anglicism—his determination, right or wrong, to maintain the honor of the Empire, has given him a power and position which no man has had in the English Government since the death of Pitt. Cauvr was for the unity of Italy, and we have goodly reason to believe that the division, the disunity in this the great model country of free institutions, did much to hasten the death of a statesman who had been referring to this country as an evidence that even discordant elements could work together under one government, where local and state rights were respected.

Local and State Rights have not been respected, and the present unfortunate state of affairs is the result. What will be the result in Italy? Does any man who knows the people, or the country suppose that the same interests unite the peasants of Calabria or of Sicily, or of any other portion of the Neapolitan Kingdom, as would apply to the people of Upper Italy—of Turin, or Milan, or even of Verona?

We think no intelligent man who now looks at the position of Italian affairs can be very confident of a satisfactory result.

With Cauvr dies Italian statesmanship of a class fitted to the present exigencies of the world. Victor Emmanuel is a mere soldier. Garibaldi is a capital partisan leader, perhaps a Marion, certainly not a Washington nor a Jefferson Davis. Without Cauvr's head they will both fall, and fall—heavily.

The head, the brain is what they want—it is what impresses itself upon all operations of the kind. To the man who has watched Italy calmly, it is perfectly apparent that without the politic head of Cauvr, Victor Emmanuel would have got himself into as big and as disastrous a scrape as did his father, Charles Albert. Italy could at this time (the Kingdom of Italy, we mean) better afford to lose an army, than to lose the active and scheming brain of Count Cauvr.

Cout Cauvr was, as nearly as might be, the same age with a remarkable, ambitious, and energetic American Statesman, Stephen A. Douglas. Both were in their forty-ninth year. Strangely enough, too, the humble writer, as we suppose all our friends familiarly know and have joked us about it, besides being short and somewhat chunky, therein resembling Mr. Douglas, would from the nose up make as nearly as possible a counterpart of the cranial region of a man, whose later course we opposed as strongly as we could and whose reputation we could rival in no other way. Still more strangely, Count Cauvr, in his eyes and frontal region that possibly could be got. We have taken the two pictures, and, covering the lower part of Cauvr's face, have asked to whom the forehead and eyes belonged, and been invariably answered, Stephen A. Douglas. Count Cauvr had a great deal of Mr. Douglas' practical sense. In his politics there may, at first, and as an initial motive, have been something like sentiment. Latterly he simply wished to accomplish certain ends, and means were comparatively of little importance, unless as means. In his use he was not very scrupulous.

Count Cauvr was said to have been a Catholic, but, like most statesmen, and men of the world, he was too nonchalant of his Christian duties in any communion. What the ambitious monarch of Victor Emmanuel will do now that it has lost its brains, is more than we can say.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, June 14th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, June 15th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

The Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Venable, from the committee on Military Affairs submitted a report on the militia law, recommending amendments thereto. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

[This ordinance will appear hereafter.]

Mr. Ruffin, from the committee to whom was referred certain resolutions concerning taxation and the revenue, presented the following report, which was read, ordered to be printed, and on motion of Mr. Graham, made the special order for 11 o'clock on Tuesday next.

Mr. Graham introduced the following ordinance, which being read, was ordered to be printed:

[This ordinance will be published if passed.]

Mr. Howard, from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution to increase the pay of privates, reported that it was a matter peculiarly belonging to the Confederate Government, and therefore asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Woodfin, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of modifying or repealing the resolution of the late session of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

SUNDAY, June 16th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY, June 17th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, June 18th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 19th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, June 20th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

FRIDAY, June 21st, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

SATURDAY, June 22nd, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

SUNDAY, June 23rd, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

MONDAY, June 24th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

TUESDAY, June 25th, 1861.